

# The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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TUESDAY MORNING.

WICHITA, KANSAS: FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

TUESDAY MORNING.

NUMBER 73

## HARD FIGHT

Will Not Agree to Proposition Now Offered.

WANT MORE MONEY

Before Handing Down of the Hague Decision.

DEMAND OF CUSTOMS

By Germany and Italy Is Causing Delay

Topoka, Kan., Feb. 9.—Bailey Waggener won on tax exemption of notes, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness tonight. The vote stood 12 to 12.

Dumont Smith made a brilliant appeal for striking out the Waggener exemption clause. He declared that if it were left in it would defeat the tax bill before the legislature or cripple it before the people if it became a law. Waggener arose and made a wonderful speech to the members of the committee to break away from their partisan fears and to enact laws for the people by standing by the exemption. He talked for over an hour and the senate chamber filled up with a big audience, which applauded wildly when he concluded. The bill will go to the legislature with the exemption clause in. Defeat for the whole measure is likely. Waggener's victory was amazing because he had failed to draft an income tax provision with which he hoped to quiet opposition to his mortgage exemption clause, but he failed in and won without it.

Waggener did not leave long Sunday in the state library before he discovered that an income tax in Kansas wouldn't work. He discovered that the salaries of state and county officers could not be taxed because they hold that a man's salary shall not be changed during his term of office. That towns and municipal bonds cannot be taxed because they are an instrumentality of government, that is the people would be taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another; that real estate could not respond to an income tax because it is already taxed. Waggener found, in fact, that the only men an income tax would reach would be those in the professions. The lawyers, physicians and newspaper men could be reached.

The discovery was a great disappointment to the Atchison man. He was confident he could work it out. His failure was a victory for Dumont Smith, who had challenged Waggener by declaring that he would consent to mortgage tax exemption if Waggener would demonstrate that an income tax in Kansas was practical. As the committee is amending the late measure, it is getting back practically to the provisions of the present law, as far as the individual taxpayer is concerned. It is possible that before consideration of it is entirely closed up, the only innovation left will be the two state tax commissioners at \$2,500 a year each.

The determination of a time for the introduction of the law, if enacted, is of interest. It is possible to put it in motion this year. This may be done.

The move in the direction of some corrections in the conduct of state educational institutions has been inaugurated. Cy Leland has himself introduced the bill which will make a revenue from the institutions themselves, particularly derived from other states. His bill provides that each pupil, not a bona fide resident, must pay a sum yearly for tuition equalling fifty per cent of the per capita cost of maintaining the institution, including appropriation and endowment; but it provides that in the department of pharmacy, or medicine, the tuition of the non-resident shall equal the full per capita cost of maintaining that department, less appropriation and endowment and for resident pupils a tuition of \$20 per year.

The bill provides further that at the State Agricultural and State Normal school a matriculation fee of \$5 and an incidental fee of \$5 for each semester shall be charged each student, whether resident or otherwise; at the State University a matriculation fee of \$5 and an incidental fee of \$5 for each semester, whether the pupil be a resident or not. The bill provides, also, that at any summer school in a state institution the matriculation fee shall be \$2; the tuition \$10.

The state institutions are making their demands for having appropriations. For instance, the State University asks for half a million. The University asks for a sewer system, for furnishing its new medical laboratory, for completing tunnel, for library improvement, for enlarging and equipping pharmacy laboratory, for repairing and extending its lights, heat and power plant, for claim of the city of Lawrence for sewer and paving tax, for making cases for museum collections, for moving collections from Snow hall to the new history building, for rearranging Snow hall, for completing the chemistry building, and for the erection and equipment of a law building.

The house committee on ways and means is so constituted that it will be exceedingly cautious with educational appropriations. The majority come from communities without educational institutions. The senate committee has a majority the other way. The house will combat excessive appropriations, no matter what the attitude of the senate.

the estate of any person who dies intestate in the county and is liable to be injured; that he shall act for the person of all minors under 14; where parents are dead and there is no legal guardian; for the estate of minors whose parents are living and refuse to qualify as guardians. For the estate of insane persons who have no guardian.

Mr. Wagner says that nearly all states provide for this public administrator.

### QUESTION NOT CLOSED.

Government Still Considering Deal for Danish West Indies.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The government here does not regard the question of the cession of the Danish West Indies as closed by any means. It is said that certainly the negotiations have not been closed by any act of the United States; an old Denmark has halted in the transfer of the islands from internal considerations, for it was from internal considerations that the conditions which caused the delay cannot be changed only by the Danish government. Technically, the United States has negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the cession of the islands and not until next June will the period of time allowed for the exchange of ratifications expire. At any time before that date the Danish government is free to ratify the treaty and as this has already been done by the United States the negotiations would close with success. The administration has practically assured itself that the treaty could not be again ratified by the senate as it stands, owing to objections to its form rather than to the principle involved and this probably will be the last opportunity Denmark will have to effect the sale under these conditions.

### PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

Secretary Root Transmits Message to President of Senate.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Root today transmitted to the president pro tem of the senate a copy of a cablegram from the governor of the Philippines dated Manila, May 5, indicating the urgent necessity of legislation regarding the Philippine currency.

In his dispatch to the secretary of war, Mr. Taft said: "Official rate Mexican dollars to United States currency now \$2.66 to \$1 total direct net loss to insular treasury from depreciation of silver since January 1, 1902, \$1,275,947.

"All business suffering greatly from fluctuation and depreciation insular treasury, immense losses to merchants who have sold on credit. Failure to furnish relief at this session of congress would create a calamity throughout the islands; added to prevailing financial depression loss of animals by milderpest and other contagious diseases and resulting destitution the political situation would become more difficult.

### MEMBERSHIP DECLINING.

Methodist Editor Makes Statement at Meeting of Preachers.

New York, Feb. 9.—Rev. Dr. J. H. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate of this city, caused a sensation at a meeting of Methodist preachers here today. The previous speaker, D. D. Thompson, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago, had spoken in a most enthusiastic way, declaring that there had been a million and a half converts made by the Methodist church in the last four years. Mr. Buckley disputed the accuracy of these figures. He declared that statistics showed that Methodism was actually declining in some of the eastern conferences, at any rate. He believed in looking at the facts, and he declared it was a grievous mistake to take an over-optimistic view. His statements were vehemently opposed by the other members of the meeting. Dr. Buckley made several short answers to the attacks made upon him.

### KEEP OUT OF DISCUSSION.

Orders Issued to Officers by French War Minister.

Paris, Feb. 9.—War Minister Andre has issued an order forbidding officers and employees of the ministry of war from participating in the renewed Dreyfus decision. This is an outcome of the published report that the ministry was in possession of new evidence which would have the effect of clearing Dreyfus. The order is not considered to show that it is held that such action would suppress the facts in the case but that it wishes to prevent officers and others from taking part in a political agitation.

### GIVING PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Pope Demonstrates Fact That His Health Is Good.

Rome, Feb. 9.—In spite of his physician's recommendation that he take a rest, the pope today insisted on giving a public demonstration of the fact that the rumors regarding his ill health were unfounded, by receiving in audience Bishop Evens of Springfield, Mass. The pontiff conversed at length on American topics. The pope has just completed a pont which is highly praised by literary people. It is dedicated to a friend whom the pope desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

### BROOD ANIMALS FREE.

No Tariff Charged Against Imported Stock for Breeding.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house committee on ways and means today favorably reported the bill providing that all registered brood animals be admitted duty free, whether they are to be retained as the property of the importer or are brought in to be sold. The committee report explains that under a recent decision of the board of general appraisers it is held that such animals imported to be sold are dutiable.

Senator Harris today introduced a bill in the house authorizing the free importation of thoroughbred livestock for breeding purposes.

### Did Not Choose Senator.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 9.—The legislature convened at noon today after an adjournment from Friday. There now remains nine working days of the session which expires at midnight, Friday, February 20. The senatorial ballot today was as follows: Fulton, 3; Geer, 16; Wood, 15; Mills, 11; scattering, 5; absent, 10. No change.

## CHARGED MURDER

Mr. Garmack Wants Report From War Department.

CRITICISED PRESIDENT

Regarding Court Martial in Philippine Islands.

DEFENSE OF STATEHOOD

Senator Elkins Spoke Regarding Claims of New Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In the senate today Mr. Garmack spoke on the Rawlins resolution calling upon the secretary of war for reports from certain court-martials. He charged that murders in the Philippines by American soldiers had become so common that they would not bear investigation and that this answer was entirely "satisfactory to our noble, generous and humane secretary of war."

He also criticized the president for "never having heard of the Captain Brownell case after having announced his intention of probing crimes in the Philippines."

Mr. Kean spoke on the statehood bill for a short time, trying to keep their Democrats from trying to keep their various senators who indulged in debate over the question of the interference of the Mormon church in politics.

Mr. Elkins also spoke at length in defense of the claims of New Mexico to statehood. Mr. Elkins read the Republican and Democratic platforms and praised the Democrats for trying to keep their pledges, while the Republicans, he said, had not been able to keep faith or discharge their obligations with respect to statehood.

Mr. Elkins declared that the national convention interpreted the wishes of political parties and not those of individual senators. Thirty-three Democrats and seven Republicans were present. He said, favored the omnibus bill, while thirty-eight Republicans opposed it and he wanted to show the minority was obstructing the passage of the bill. Mr. Elkins yielded to Mr. Hoar, who presented the conference report on the bill fixing salaries of certain judges of the United States court. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Lay, of Georgia, declared an injustice was being done the people of Arizona and New Mexico on account of the statements made regarding their Mormon population. At the present time, he said there were but 1,300 Mormons in Arizona, while according to the census of 1890, Idaho had 14,572 and Utah 118,297. He declared he was wrong to charge the people of New Mexico with being repudiators, polygamists and ignorant. If given the opportunity, he said, they would present the indictment constitution prepared in 1889 declaring against polygamy and polygamy.

Mr. Kean, owing to frequent interruptions, did not conclude his remarks. At 4:45 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

In the executive session a memorial was read from the legislature of the state of Washington protesting against the ratification of the Alaskan boundary treaty.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house spent practically the entire day upon two distinct bills, one to authorize the government to advance \$5,000,000 to the district and the other the conference report on the union station bill. The former was defeated and the latter sent back to conference after a motion to recede from the amendment of the house to cut down the appropriation for the Panama canal and the Ohio railroad from \$5,500,000 to \$1,000,000 had been voted down. The approval by the house of the action of Mr. Hepburn in presenting the conference bill during the memorial session yesterday resulted in postponement of action on the report until tomorrow.

### TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT.

South American States to Submit Matter to Hague Tribunal.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 9.—The temporary settlement of the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia regarding the Acre territory and Bolivia, in addition to the occupation and administration of the territory by Brazil pending a definite settlement of the abolishing of the recently enacted prohibitive transit duties on the river Amazon. The international court of arbitration at The Hague is to render the final decision regarding the matter in dispute.

### INSURGENTS WERE DEFEATED.

Constabulary Met Forces of Filipinos and Killed Fifteen.

Manila, Feb. 9.—A force of 100 constabulary under Inspector Keithly yesterday defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Marikina, a small town seven miles from Manila City, after severe engagement in which Inspector Harris and one man of the constabulary were wounded. The only bolivia regarding the Acre territory and Bolivia, in addition to the occupation and administration of the territory by Brazil pending a definite settlement of the abolishing of the recently enacted prohibitive transit duties on the river Amazon. The international court of arbitration at The Hague is to render the final decision regarding the matter in dispute.

### UNDER FALSE PRETENSE.

Man and Woman Present Checks Signed by Bank Clerks.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 9.—Sr. Sutorius, William Grebe and Gertrude Anderson, all of New York, have been arrested here charged with unlawfully obtaining \$15,000 from the Lincoln Trust company of New York. They were taken to New York. It is alleged that Sutorius and Miss Anderson obtained money in excess of their deposits by presenting checks signed by Grebe, a clerk of the company and another clerk.

### NO PLAGUE IN FRISCO.

Every Vessel Compelled to Have Clean Bill of Health.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Regardless of all to controversies that have existed as to

whether there were cases of bubonic plague in San Francisco, it is agreed by all the medical men that there is none of the disease here now and that all the danger, if any ever existed has long been past. Every vessel now clearing from this port is given a clean bill of health, showing that there has been not even a suspicion of plague here for at least 20 days. In this the local health board agree with the federal quarantine officers. The health authorities positively state that San Francisco is a clean port. In view of the fact that there is positively no trace of the disease in the city Dr. Vincent P. Buckley has issued the following:

"During the past sixty days no case of bubonic plague has been discovered in this city and at no time during that period has the board of health, of which I am a member, published or recorded any case of that disease. In view of this fact vessels clearing from this port are given clean bills of health.

"It was with a great deal of pleasure that I make this statement and at the same time denounce false and all statements contrary to what is herein contained.

"VINCENT P. BUCKLEY, M. D."

### GAVE INDIRECT ANSWER.

Cleveland Does Not State His Sentiment Regarding Presidency.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9.—In response to a direct inquiry as to whether he was a candidate or would accept the nomination for the presidency, the following has been received from Former President Grover Cleveland:

"Princeton, Feb. 6, 1903.

"To the Editor of the Times-Star, Cincinnati:

"Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 4th instant, asking on behalf of the Times-Star for an expression regarding my intentions as related to the next Democratic nomination for the presidency. I cannot possibly bring my mind to the belief that a condition or sentiment exists that makes any expression from me on the subject of the least importance. Yours truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

### FOUGHT TWENTY ROUNDS.

George Dixon Did Not Show Up as Expected.

London, Feb. 9.—George Dixon, the American colored pugilist, fought a twenty-round draw with Harry Ware, of London at Northampton tonight. The stake was \$1,500, and a crowd of 3,000 witnessed the contest.

Ware seemed to be the cleverer of the two at the start and had the better of the first four rounds, when Dixon punished him severely about the body. There was heavy fighting until the fourteenth round. Dixon tired Ware out and could not himself land a knock-out.

### ARGUMENTS IN COAL CASE.

Lawyers Begin Their Pleas in Great Case of Miners.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Arguments for and against the demands of the union mine workers, which will continue before the coal strike commission for the next six days, was begun today when the miners, through Daniel J. McCarthy, of Minersville, who made a general argument, and Henry Demarest Lloyd, of Chicago, who confined his efforts to the question of recognition of the union and yearly trade agreements.

The operators will begin their argument tomorrow, continuing three days, and closing with Geo. F. Baer, president of the Reading company. Then Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, the principal counsel for the miners, will take all of Friday and Saturday in his argument in support of his demands. President Baer, President Mitchell is expected here during the week. Whether he will address the commission depends upon developments.

Henry Demarest Lloyd of Chicago, argued for the mine workers, for the recognition of the union and trade agreement. He said in part:

"The miners want more than mere recognition of the union. They want an agreement for the recognition of contracts and a settlement of grievances, with provisions for arbitration, if necessary. Arrangements of this kind are every year becoming more common in Europe and in this country. This voluntary system and the compulsory arbitration of New Zealand are twin brothers traveling by converging paths toward the same goal—industrial peace.

"The most precious power of all for the pacification of industry, the power to prevent disputes from beginning will be absent unless the commission exercises the power it has to provide a permanent remedy.

"The earliest objection of all to meet is that a monopoly of labor would be created by recognizing the union. There can be monopoly of non-union men as well as union men are allowed to work side by side. Your award, by providing the terms of employment will close the special cause of anger and enmity. It is not the non-union man the unionist fears, but the scab, the strike breaker by trade who lives by getting jobs of industrial association at high wages and loafs between whistles on the theory that it is better to have loafed and lost than never to have loafed at all.

"The strike of last summer was the Waterloo of capitalist absolutism in this country. Organized labor never did civilization greater service than when it whipped this master to a finish, and settle, let it be hoped, for the third and last time in America, that the only business in which there is a master is slavery and that in free business there are as many masters as there are parties. These miners offer, they have actually begged, to be allowed to become guarantors of each other in discipline, production and contract.

"We are not asking for favors, but for justice. We have won the right to this justice, this representation in our behalf, by sacrifice and a struggle which whitened the faces of a whole people and shortened thousands of lives. But we are grateful that we live in an age where justice is not denied to those strong enough to get it."

### For Anti-Trust Legislation.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 9.—In the house today Representative Jenkins, the Republican floor leader, introduced a joint memorial to congress asking for anti-trust legislation.

Congress is urged to adopt the recommendations of President Roosevelt on trusts.

### Eight-Hour Law Passed.

Denver, Feb. 9.—The state senate today passed the Moore eight-hour bill, limiting employment in smelters and mines to eight hours a day in accordance with the constitutional provision embodied by the people at the last fall election.

## BOWEN OBJECTS

But Baile Waggener Won on His Point.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE STANDS

Tax Bill May Be Defeated by Legislature.

INCOME TAX PROPOSITION

Failed to Get in Measure Before Committee.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Although Mr. Bowen and the other negotiators are closely guarding the provisions of the several protocols it is understood tonight that the provisions which are known to exist in the German and Italian agreements as they are at present drafted, which Mr. Bowen cannot agree to, concede an increased payment by Venezuela prior to the handing down of The Hague's decision regarding the allies contention for preferential consideration in the settlement of their claims. It is reported that Germany asks that she receive, in addition to the \$7,500 cash that Mr. Bowen has agreed to pay, a certain percentage of the customs receipts until the remainder of the \$40,000,000 demanded in the original ultimatum addressed by Germany to President Castro last autumn, is paid.

Italy, it is believed, is insisting on a similar demand, though the amount asked for in her ultimatum was more than \$60,000,000.

Both Germany and Italy suggest that this money be paid in monthly installments out of the customs duties, but even under this arrangement it would require eight months for the payment of the entire sum.

It is to the principle, however, to which Mr. Bowen so strenuously objects and which he has informed the German and Italian envoys he cannot subscribe. Until these protocols are relieved of these objectionable demands Mr. Bowen says, they must remain unsigned.

He contends that Germany and Italy are insisting on preferential treatment, a question which they agree in their protocols shall go to The Hague.

It is the firm opinion of both the Italian and German ministers that the insertion in their protocols of these demands is the result of a serious misunderstanding on the part of the foreign offices of certain phases of the negotiations which were supposed to be settled. They are using every effort to have this misunderstanding cleared up and have informed Mr. Bowen that they hope to submit their conventions to him in a few days.

Mr. Bowen has made it plain to the allies representatives that he is willing to consider any reasonable request they may advance, but that he will not yield to the extent of signing the present German and Italian protocols. Published reports that Germany included in her protocol a demand for an apology from President Castro or his resignation is news to Mr. Bowen and of course would not be considered.

London, Feb. 9.—It was authoritatively stated this evening that while no serious point has arisen to jeopardize a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan troubles, indications point to the fact that minor difficulties are delaying the signing of the protocols. The foreign office and the embassies here today were busy discussing queries from Washington regarding the chronology of the protocols.

Italy's difficulty, it is said here, apparently arose from Ambassador Des Planches learning that the protocol stipulated a renewal of the commercial agreement with Venezuela and Italy desired assurances that no differential duties will be imposed on goods from the settlement. It is said in London that Germany is likely to adopt a similar attitude, although the allies' feeling, to quote one of their representatives, that Venezuela is not likely to feel too friendly after the episode is closed, and might not fulfill all the terms by imposing retaliatory duties.

### WAR

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES ARE AT SWORDS' POINTS.

Trouble Caused by Supposed Violation of Treaty.

London, Feb. 9.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes a dispatch from Guatemala declaring that war has been proclaimed between Guatemala on one side and San Salvador and Honduras on the other.

According to previous dispatches from Panama, Guatemala and Salvador were on the point of war at the beginning of this month. The Salvadoran and Guatemalan armies, commanded by their respective presidents, Generals Regalado and Cabrera, were on the frontier accompanied by revolutionary refugees. Troops were constantly leaving the capital of Salvador, San Salvador, for the Guatemalan frontier. Nicaragua was actively helping General Regalado, president of Salvador. The Nicaraguan cruiser Montecito had landed at Acapulco 1,500 rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition, which President Zelaya of Nicaragua had sent for the Guatemalan revolutionists. Honduras was also said to be acting with Salvador and Nicaragua in opposition to Guatemala.

It seemed that the movement, according to the Panama dispatch, was the outcome of the congress of the Central American republics at Corinto, Nicaragua, last year, at which a treaty was drawn up and subsequently signed, providing for arbitration of every disagreement between the republics. While the congress was being held a serious misunderstanding occurred between Pres-

## BULLETIN ON The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, February 10, 1903

Weather for Wichita Today: Partly Cloudy

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Germany Wants Customs

Garmack Wants Report Income Tax Proposition Object to Normans

2. Mathew Bill Was Defeated

10. Wichita Livestock Market

Review of the Grains Markets

New York Stocks and Bonds

4. Eagle's Editorial Page

5. Increase in Bank Deposits

Commissioners Claim More Fees

6. Another Feature of Index Case

Horse Kicked When Tied

7. Nurse Burned House

Made Narrow Escape

8. How Horses Converse

Two-State Plan

dent Regalado of Salvador and President Cabrera of Guatemala. It was announced from San Jose, Costa Rica, October 4, that the Central American court of compulsory arbitration had been installed there, but that Guatemala had refused to participate. The movement on the part of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras was reported to be aimed against Guatemala in consequence of her attitude at the Corinto congress and against Costa Rica, which is supposed to sympathize with Guatemala. Central American union would be the ostensible object of the expected war, the real motive for which, according to Panama advices, was that the presidents of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras wished to follow Mexico's precedent and establish a federative republic of the Central American states. The Central American situation is further complicated by the intervention of Guatemala on one side and Nicaragua and Salvador on the other in the election of Honduras. Guatemala is in favor of the president-elect, Manuel Bonilla, while Nicaragua and Salvador insist that the retiring president of Honduras, General Sierra, shall continue in the presidency. The latter has refused to give up the presidential post and Senator Bonilla has declared a civil war. Senator Bonilla has taken his stand on Amapala Island and has raised a force to maintain his claim to the presidency. A dispatch from the United States consul at Tegucigalpa announced that the Honduran government had decreed a blockade of Amapala.

### SHE CAN GO HOME.

Father of Former Crown Princess Makes Fair Proposition.

Munich, Bavaria, Feb. 9.—The father of the former Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, the Grand Duke Ferdinand IV of the non-reigning house of Tuscany, is willing to be reconciled to her, it is said here, on the following conditions: Absolute separation from Giron; the Grand Duke of Tuscany to fix her place of residence and select her entourage; it is regarded as certain that the former princess will accept the ultimatum.

### WERE PUT UNDER BOND.

Girls Charged With Burning Reform School Were in Court.

Oden, Utah, Feb. 9.—Mervia Beeve and Eva Curtis, 17-years-old girls, inmates of the reform school, were today bound over to the district court to answer to a charge of arson for having made an attempt to burn the state industrial school on the night of February 2. Their bonds were fixed at \$500 each.

### BASEBALL MAGNATES CONFER.

Trying to Decide if Chicago Will Have Association Club.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The baseball magnates of the American association took up the entire time of their session today debating whether or not to enter Chicago with a club the coming season, but failed to reach a final decision. A committee of four, which will meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock, was appointed, however, to take final action in the matter.

### ESCAPED FROM ALCATRAZ.

Man Arrested at St. Louis, Who Was Government Prisoner.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Frank Deiterman, formerly a private in the 17th United States Infantry, was arrested here today to await the action of the federal authorities who charge that he is an escaped prisoner sentenced to ten years at Alcatraz Island for murder in the Philippines. Deiterman denies that he escaped and says he was discharged.

### CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING.

President Signed Bill for Structure for Agricultural Department.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The president today signed the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the construction of a new building for the department of agriculture in this city. Plans for the new structure will be drawn at once. The building will be erected on the plaza directly in front of the present building.

### THE WEATHER.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Forecast: Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Rain in east, fair in west portion; colder. Wednesday fair.

Kansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; probably colder Wednesday.

## PRESENT PROTEST

Citizens of Utah Send in Long Remonstrance.

OBJECT TO MR. SMOOT

Send Voluminous Document to Senator Barrows.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN

Until New Utah Senator Presents His Credentials.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Barrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has received a protest against the seating of Reed Smoot as a senator from Utah, on the ground that he is an apostate of the Mormon church and that as such he should not represent the people of Utah in the senate. The document is very voluminous and quotes liberally from sermons, speeches and other Mormon utterances, showing the power of the priesthood of Mormon churches over all matters spiritual and temporal.

Senator Frye, as president pro tem of the senate received a copy of the protest. It was decided by Senator Barrows and Frye not to present the protest to the senate until Mr. Smoot's credentials are presented, when both will be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The signers of the protest are: P. L. Williams, E. B. Pittsford, C. C. Gooding, E. W. Wilson, L. N. Colbath, Clarence T. Brown, W. A. Nelson, John Cornum, Ezra Thompson, J. W. Leitch, George Scott, William Montague Ferry, H. Child, S. H. Lewis, Right Rev. Abner Leonard, George P. Hancock, H. G. McMillan, C. E. Allen and W. M. Taden.

A statement furnished the